

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/781,523	02/18/2004	Mani Sundaram	20030128-CIP	2442	
42716 75	590 10/13/2006	EXAMINER			
MAINE & ASMUS P. O. BOX 3445 NASHUA, NH 03061			JACKSON JR, JEROME		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2815	- Thi Die Nombor	
			DATE MAILED: 10/13/2000	6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

_				
		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		10/781,523	SUNDARAM ET AL.	
•	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		Jerome Jackson Jr.	2815	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication or Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address	
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failui Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RECHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING asions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state ply received by the Office later than three months after the made patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	B DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a repi riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH atute, cause the application to become ABAN	ATION. y be timely filed S from the mailing date of this communication. IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status		•	,	
	Responsive to communication(s) filed on OTThis action is FINAL . 2b) T	7 August 2006. This action is non-final.		
3)	Since this application is in condition for allocal closed in accordance with the practice under	•	•	
Dispositi	on of Claims	•		
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.		
Applicati	on Papers		•	
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examember The drawing(s) filed on <u>06 February 2006</u> is. Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the control of the oath or declaration is objected to by the	/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)☐ ob the drawing(s) be held in abeyance rection is required if the drawing(s)	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bursee the attached detailed Office action for a	ents have been received. ents have been received in Appropriority documents have been received in Appropriate (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	olication No eceived in this National Stage	
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔲 Inforr	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Sur Paper No(s)/ 5) Notice of Info 6) Other:	Mail Date rmal Patent Application	

Application/Control Number: 10/781,523

Art Unit: 2815

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-20 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 3 and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 6,875,975. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are drawn to a "waffle" grating with a one wavelength pitch and approximate equal area wells and "remaining area" (claim 3 of '975), and further, a diagonally oriented grid (claim 15 of '975).

The drawings were received on 2/6/06. These drawings are acceptable.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

⁽a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Application/Control Number: 10/781,523

Art Unit: 2815

Claims 2,4,10,11,13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faska '191 in view of Choi '015 and Tsai 2/95.

Faska is available as prior art for any new matter claims in the CIP. The new matter of claims 2,4 and 10,11,13-16 are not patentable because Choi and Tsai show "waffle gratings" and that square pixel patterns were common and that strained InGaAs/AlGaAs QWIP material likewise was well known. See Choi figures 7 and 8 and Tsai page 49 last paragraph and page 50 line 3. Faska teaches the waffle grating should be oriented diagonally with respect to the edges of the pixel [0052]. The shape of the pixels is not completely disclosed in Faska, however, because pixels were commonly square shaped, as shown above, it cannot be considered unobvious to have square pixels and orient the waffle grating at a 45 degree angle to the pixels along the "diagonal". Claims 2 and 4 are prima facie obvious. Claim 10 is likewise obvious as strained InGaAs QWIP structure is shown by Tsai to be desirable. Claim 11 is obvious as 45 degree orientation is obvious as shown above and Faska also shows photon-in-abox configuration [0015]. Claims 13-16 are rejected as Faska also teaches multicolor detection and "hybridization" electrical contacts. See paragraphs [0011, 0016, 0039, 0043, etc.] Claims 18 and 20 are rejected as 45 degree orientation and strained InGaAs material was shown to be obvious, above.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faska with Choi and Tsai, above, and further in view of Mitra '564.

Mitra shows varied spacing between wells to engineer for different wavelengths of light. See figures 5 and 6. It would have been obvious to have practiced similar

"variations" in spacing in a device as Faska to detect at different wavelengths. Claim 12 is obvious.

Claims 1,3,5-9,17 and 19 are not rejected over art because they have support back to the original date of the parent and therefor the "Faska" reference is not prior art, and also recite limitations which were not anticipated or obvious over the available art of record.

Applicant's arguments with respect to all of the claims have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In addition, applicant's arguments that Faska should be removed as prior art for claim 11 is unconvincing because the recitation "20-70 degrees" clearly does not have antecedent basis to the original parent application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jerome Jackson Jr. whose telephone number is 571-272-1730. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ken Parker can be reached on 571-272-2298. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2815

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jj

